Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 18.

Poetry.

THE FLAG OF THE FREE.

AIR—*Red, White and Blue.*

Oh well we remember the story,
When Columbia, the child of a day,
Bore her banner all covered with glory,
Wherever the tyrant held sway!
'Neath the stars and the stripes see them gather,
From the mountain, the plain, and the sea,
And their shouts rent the blue vaults of either,
"We die on the field or are free!"
CHORUS—"We die on the field or are free,
We die on the field or are free,"
And their shouts rent the blue vaults of either,
"We die on the field or are free!"

The memory be cherished forever,
Of the martyrs who fell on the field,
Who swore that their heart-strings should sever
Ere to Tyranny's mandates they'd yield,
Oh! sacred the spot where they perished,
And green may their graves ever be,
And age after age shall be cherished
That flag that waved over the free!

The heroes have gone to their slumber,
All silent and peaceful they lie,
While the stars, still increasing in number,
Like a wave seem to mirror the sky—
And high over the land, and on ocean,
In victry it streams far and wide,
Till our hearts seem to burst with emotion,
As we gaze on the banner with pride.

Where'er dash the wild waves of ocean,
Where'er its dark waters divide,
Where the storm bird fortells its commotion,
There floats out our banner in pride—
On mountain top, plain, or in valley,
Wherever a footstep may be,
The hosts of Columbia doth rally,
And shout for the flag of the free!

Oh brethren, SAY, SAY, would ye sever,
The bond once cemented in gore?
Would ye shame that proud banner? Oh never!
Till time and its trials are o'er.
Beneath its broad folds—and NO OTHER—
When discord and madness shall flee,
Let us ralley, each man as a brother,
And shout for the Flag of the Free!

The following statement of the pay of Army officers, is from the army register for 1861, and will be interesting to many at the present time.

Total monthly pay—Col.	$218	Lieut. Col. $194
	Major 175	Capt. 118 50
	1st Lt. 108 50	2nd Lt. 103 50
	Brev't 2nd Lt. 103 50	Adju't* 28 00
	Reg. Quartermaster* 26 00	
Moth'ly com'n'tn value Col. $45	Lt. Col. $45	
	Major 45	Captain 22 50
	1st Lieut. 22 50	2nd Lt. 22 50
	Brevet 2nd Lt. 22 50	Adjutant . . . .
	Reg. Quartermaster	
No. servants allowed	Colonel	2
	Lt. Col.	2
	Major	2
	Captain	1
	1st Lt.	1
	2nd Lt.	1
	Brevet 2nd Lt.	1
	Adjutant	0
	Reg. Quartermaster	0
Monthly commut'n value	Colonel	$24
	Major	24
	Lieut. Col.	24
	Captain	0
	1st Lieut.	0
	2nd Lieut.	0
	Brevet 2nd Lieut.	0
	Adjutant	8
	Reg. Quartermaster	16
No. of horses allowed	Colonel	3
	Lt. Col.	3
	Major	3
	Captain	0
	1st Lt.	0
	2nd Lt.	0
	Brevet 2nd Lt.	0
	Adjutant	1
	Reg. Quar'mr	2
Monthly com'tn value	Colonel	$54
	Lt. Colonel	45
	Major	36
	Captain	36
	1st Lt.	36
	2nd Lt.	36
	Brevet 2nd Lt.	36
	Adjutant	0
	Reg. Quartermaster	0
No. of rations per day	Colonel	6
	Lieut. Col.	5
	Major	4
	Captain	4
	1st Lt.	4
	2nd Lt.	4
	Brevet 2nd Lt.	4
	Adjutant	0
	Reg. Quartermaster	0
Per month	Colonel	$95
	Lieut. Colonel	80
	Major	70
	Captain	60
	1st Lieut.	50
	2nd Lieut.	45
	Brevet 2nd Lieut.	45
	Adjutant	10
	Reg. Quartermaster	10

*In addition to pay, &c., of Lieut.

The officer in command of a company is allowed $10 per month for the responsibility of clothing, arms and accoutrements; 30 cents allowed for each ration, and $8 per month for each horse.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Official advices from Montgomery indicate that the Confederate Congress will, on re-assembling, at once declare war against the United States! They are jubilant with their triumph over Fort Sumter, and are determined to "go ahead." They will march through Virginia, it is said, to attack the North, seize the Capital, and use it as their own. But they have aroused a *sleeping lion*. The North is a nest of indomitable energies, that will sweep them with the besom of destruction if they venture the hostile foot of armed rebels upon our soil. Even now, in our quiet town, whilst writing this, the inspiriting sound of martial music is calling our patriots together, to stand up for the goverment, and its Star-spangled Banner.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The U. S. Steamer Pocahontas has arrived from Charleston. Her officers report that she did not arrive off Charleston bar until only an hour previous to the evacuation of Sumter.

THE RALLY.

The meeting at Union Park on Saturday was not merely a meeting in a single locality, but a rally of the people of this city and the cities and the country around about, in an immense concourse that spread itself in every direction, almost from river to river, and from one end of the town to the other. Its central point, indeed, was Union Square, where the mighty crowd surged with constant ebb and flow at the foot of the statue of Washington—that bronze, immovable finger pointing ever forward—over which floated the torn flag upon its broken staff which had waved over Sumter till the shot of rebels brought it down. Of all that was said & done we give a detailed account elsewhere; but the spirit that moved the tens of thousands that thronged the streets, the deep and earnest but not long enthusiasm that ran with an electric thrill through the vast multitude, gave to the day a character that has marked no occasion in this country since those other April days of eighty-five years ago. It was the rejoicing over the first great victory. New York, the heart of the Union, beats now with a steady pulse, and knows no other feeling but love of country and devotion to its flag. When it is remembered how very little while ago it is since a deep anxiety prevailed among us how far the spirit of rebellion had seized upon a portion of the people; when treachery was openly avowed in high places, and a plan was maturing to sever New York from the Federal Union and make it an independent City; and when, now that the hour of trial has come, all petty questions of discussion have passed away and are forgotten, and the duty of a faithful and devout allegiance to a common country is alone cherished, we may well regard the demonstration on Saturday as the first great and glorious victory of overwhelming patriotism, for shadowing and assurance of the certain triumphs that awaits us in the impending struggle. And such it must needs be regarded among the traitors of the South, and compel them to some sober reflection, if anything can check the madness that rules the hour in that section. They hoped, undoubtedly, that no sooner was a blow struck at the South than rebellion would rear at the North; that we should be a people divided among ourselves; that treason would be rampant and triumphant; that Secession would carry the Capital, would possess itself of the Government, and aided by the influence and wealth of the North, would crush out every sentiment of loyalty among its people, and overawe them into obedience and silence as it has the opposition in the South. They were mistaken, fatally mistaken, as the event will prove, and as our daily progress shows already. Whatever anxiety there may have been on this point heretofore, there will be none hereafter. There is no reflux to the tide of enthusiasm and devotion which manifested itself on Saturday. Here and there, perhaps, some mean old man, too imbecile to lift himself out of the slough of prejudice and Pro-Slavery error of the past, or some young man, "rotten before he is ripe," whose dull blood cannot, even by the enthusiasm of such an hour as this, be moved to a generous and manly emotion, may mark exceptions to be noted only in the passing with a pitiful contempt. But, saving in these paltry few, who hide themselves in safe obscurity, or venture only to mutter their feeble treasons among congenial cowards, the fire of patriotism, though it may have slumbered, is fanned now to an intense glow in the bosoms of all men. The blow that the traitors of the South hoped would be the signal for distraction and revolution among us has united the whole North as one man, and not merely Americans, of all parties and all classes, but of all nations who have found a welcome and a home upon our shores, in a devotion to the cause of Liberty and Country that nothing now can change, and that temporary disasters if any shall come, will only deepen. The words of Franklin at the breaking out of the first War of Independence, if not remembered, are, at least, the ruling spirit of the hour: "You have doomed our country to destruction. You have begun to fire upon our forts and murder our people. Look upon your hands! They are stained with the blood of your relations!—You and I were long friends; you are now my enemy, and I am yours!" As it is here, so is it everywhere. In the East, in the West, in the North, the Messenger with the burning brand has rushed over mountains and through valleys, and a fierce flame shoots up from every city, and town, and village, and shedding a lurid glare over the Southern sky which may well appal the stoutest hearts among the mad and misguided traitors who are doomed to quick subjection or to swift destruction.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

RHODE ISLAND.

Size is clearly not the measure of greatness or pluck. Little Rhode Island, whom all the not anti-inch journals bemoaned as given over to democracy and secession when Sprague and Arnold were elected to executive offices a few weeks ago, is foremost in the support of the call to arms, now that peace is no longer possible. It was absurd to suppose that the gallant governor or the historian of Rhode Island would ever be faithless to the traditions of a State whose founder gave religious liberty to civil governments, when the contest is one where the very existence of good government is periled; but the position of the peace party, which they represented there, and in the peace conference, and of peace men and compromise men throughout the North, is worth observing.—They were union men before Sumter fell, and are Union men now. For the very reason that they were willing to do all that could be done in honor to strengthen the hands and allay the fears of Union men in the border states, even at the expense of being called submissionists and dough faces; for this same reason, now that treason cannot be conquered in peace, they are first in the field to conquer it by war.

War is the last remedy to save the Union.—Then give it the most intelligent and unflinching support who have faithfully exhausted all the remedies of peace.

From the N. Y. Courier.

Burning of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

NOTHING LEFT FOR TRAITOR USE.

The steam tug Yankee, Capt. Charles Germain, which was one of the supply fleet that went to Charleston, arrived here yesterday noon. Through the politeness of Russell Sturges, Esq., the owner, and Capt. Germain, our reporter learned the following facts:

The Yankee put into Norfolk in distress and short of coal on the 18th inst, and had soon to leave her moorings on account of the rebels, who where about to seize her. She had kept steam on, expecting them, and went over to the Navy Yard for protection. Here the captain found Comodore McCauley, in charge of the Yard, with about 5fty Marines. His officers had all resigned, but still hung around acting as spies for the Secessionists, whilst rebels were making every preparation to take both yard and ships.

The rebels had erected batteries in the woods near the yard, as well as along the river, and on Crany Island and Sewall's Point.—The Yankee, after taking on twenty-five tons of coal, prepared to aid the Commodore out of his critical position. The rebels had laid all their plans to seize the yard and war vessels. The Pawnee fortunately came into Norfolk on Saturday, with 800 men, and all Saturday night, with the aid of the Marines under directions of Commodore McCauly, destroying the arms and all property that could not be moved as the only alternative to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands. The rebels had the night before broken into the magazine and stolen most of the powder.

The forces above mentioned, after spiking the guns, chipping the fuse &c., so that they never could be used, threw them and all the cannon balls overboard. They then broke the engines of the frigate Merrimac and scuttled her. They blew up the granite dry dock, and simultaneously set fire to the Merrimac, Jamestown, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Columbus, and left them burning. The Pawnee started ahead, and the Yankee immediately followed, towing the Cumberland, Captain Pendergrast, after her. Both frigates moved away with guns pointed toward the city, threatening to level it should the rebels fire from their batteries. So effective was the whole movement, however, that the Navalry were awe-stricken.

They stood along the wharves like so many statutes, with muskets on their shoulders, but they did not attempt to fire. Their batteries kept silence, and, although they had seen most of the work of destruction progressed with, they knew better than to even make remonstrance. The forces left nothing behind that would be of any service to the rebels. Several of the houses in Portsmouth, near the Navy Yard, caught fire from the ships and were burning, adding to the consternation of the rebels.

The plan to seize the yard and vessels had evidently been on foot long before the Secession of Virginia, and were it not for this prompt action of the Commodore, aided by the Pawnee and the Yankee, the rebels would have succeeded. It was a providential occurrance that the Yankee put into Norfolk, for the Pawnee would not probably have been able to tow the Cumberland out. The Captain of the Yankee is one of those determined men who would have allowed his vessel to be blown up rather than the rebels should capture her.

On going over the bar, the Cumberland struck the sunken vessel placed there by the rebels to obstruct the channel, and completely tore off her deck. The remainder of the hull, strange to say, stuck to the Cumberland, and was thus towed off into deep water and sunken.

The Pawnee helped to tow her part of the way, going ahead with a hawser. The Keystone State, which had landed Massichusetts troops at Fort McHenry, came to the assistance of the vessels, but not until they had got over the bar.

Captain Germain left the Cumberland anchored in Hampton Roads, and the Pawnee at Old Point Comfort, awaiting orders, he supposes, as well as to act as a blockade of Norfolk. The Merrimac was a first class frigate; the Jamestown and Pennsylvania, old vessels, and the Delaware and Columbus, we are informed, were almost past doing service.

Anderson's Loyalty.

Major Anderson's brother officers express the deepest indignation at the aspersions which have been recklessly cast on their brave commander.

Numerous friends waited on Major Anderson and other Fort Sumter officers during the afternoon, and the appearance of any officer or soldier from Fort Sumter on the street is the signal for a crowd and enthusiastic cheers.

The Fifth Regiment paid their respects to Major Anderson this afternoon, to which he responded from the balcony of the Brevoort House by returning a simple military salute, amidst the cheers and vociferations of thousands.

Both the Major and his command show the careworn effects of their gallant siege.

The following is a copy of Major Anderson's despatch to the Secretary of War.

SIR: Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge wall seriously injured, and the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted the terms of evacuation offered by Gen. Beauregard, being the same as were offered by him on the 11th instant, prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away the company and our private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major of the First Artillery.

The Baltimore rebels have demanded the surrender of Fort McHenry. The Commander replied that he would not surrender, and if attacked he would shell the city.

Maryland and the Troops for the Capital.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following letter was addressed to Governor Hicks, of Maryland, by the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 22, 1861.

His Excellency, Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of this morning, in which you informed me that you have felt it to be your duty to advise the President of the United States to order elsewhere the troops off Annapolis, and also that no more be sent through Maryland; and that you have further suggested that Lord Lyons be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties in our country, to prevent the effusion of blood.

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of that communication, and to assure you that he has weighed the counsels which it contains with the respect which he habitually cherishes for the Chief Magistrates of the several States, and especially for yourself. He regrets, as deeply as any magistrate or citizen of the country can, that demonstrations against the safety of the United States, with very extensive preparations for the effusion of blood, have made it his duty to call out the force to which you allude.

The force now sought to be brought through Maryland is intended for nothing but the defence of this capital. The President has necessarily confided the choice of the national highway, which that force shall take in coming to this city, to the Lieutenant General commanding the army of the United States, who, like his only predecessor, is not less distinguished for his humanity than for his loyalty, patriotism and distinguished public service.

The President instructs me to add that the national highway thus selected by the Lieutenant General has been chosen by him, upon consultation with prominent magistrates and citizens of Maryland, as the one which while a route is absolutely necessary, is further removed from the populous cities of the State, and with the expectation that it would therefore be the least objectionable one.

The President cannot but remember that there has been a time in the history of our country when a General of the American Union, with forces designed for the defense of its Capital, was not unwelcome anywhere in the State of Maryland, and certainly not at Annapolis, then, as now, the Capital of that patriotic State, and, also, one of the Capitals of the Union.

If eighty years could have obliterated all the other noble sentiments of that age in Maryland, the President would be hopeful, nevertheless, that there is one that would forever remain there and everywhere. That sentiment is that no domestic contention whatever that may arise among the parties of this Republic, ought in any case to be referred to any foreign arbitrament; least of all to the arbitrament of an European monarchy.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

Military Appointments.

The following is a complete list of the military officers of this Commonwealth, as officially announced, viz:

Senior Major General and Commander of the Forces—Gen. ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

Major General—Wm. H. Keim, of Reading.

First Brigadier General—Geo. W. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia.

Second Brigadier General—Geo. Wynkoop, of Schuylkill county.

Third Brigadier General—Jas. S. Negley, of Allegheny.

Fourth Brigadier General—Edward C. Williams, of Dauphin county.

Major Bartram A. Shaeffer, of Lancaster county, aid to Maj. Gen Keim.

Capt. John M. Westbrook, aid to Brig. Gen. Wynkoop.

Capt. John J. Patterson, aid to General Williams.

Surgeons—Jacob C. Ludlow, M. D., of Northampton county; Jacob Dobbins, M. D., of Centre county; Dr. King, of Allegheny; Joshua Owen, M. D., of Delaware.

Samuel B. Thomas, of Delaware county, to be an aid to the Governor, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

A TRAITOR CAUGHT.—On Monday morning last, Lieut. JENIFER of the U. S. A., who was at Carlisle, escaped from there, and left for the South. He had information of military movements of the Government which were important, and orders were immediately given by Gov. Curtin for his arrest, giving a description of his person. Despatches were sent to different points at once, and shortly after the receipt of the one at Hanover, he made his appearance at Mr. McCausland's Hotel, was recognized at once by the description, and was arrested by the burgess, and several leading citizens of Hanover. He was taken to York in the evening, and we presume will have an an opportunity to clear himself of the charge of treason, if he can—if not have the "traitor's doom."

PATRIOTIC TEARS.—At Willard's, Washington, the other evening, a lady was seated at the piano, singing, General Wool, wearing his button, asked her to sing the Star Spangled Banner. She did it with admirable effect. The General stood beside her with the tears running down his cheeks, and as he turned to dash them from his eyes that never quailed before his country's foes on the field of battle, the parlor rang with the applause the song and the scene so well merited.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Interview with the President.

We learn that a delegation from five of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Baltimore, consisting of six members of each, yesterday proceeded to Washington for an interview with the President, the purpose being to intercede with him in behalf of a peaceful policy, and to entreat him not to pass troops through Baltimore or Maryland. Rev. Dr. Fuller, of the Baptist Church, accompanied the party, by invitation, as chairman, and the conversation was conducted mainly between him and Mr. Lincoln, and was not heard entire by all the members of the delegation.

Our informant, however, vouches for what we now write. He states that upon the introduction they were received very cordially by Mr Lincoln—a sort of rude familiarity of manner—and the conversation opened by Dr. Fuller seeking to impress upon Mr. Lincoln the vast responsibility of the position he occupied, and that upon him depended the issue of peace or war—on one hand, a terrible fratricidal conflict, and on the other, peace.

"But," said Mr. Lincoln, "what am I to do?" "Why, sir, let the country know that you are disposed to recognize the independance of the Southern States. I say nothing of Secession: recognize the fact that they have formed a Government of their own—that they will never be united again with the North, and peace will instantly take the place of anxiety and suspense, and war may be averted"

"And what is to become of the revenue? I shall have no Government—no resources."

Dr. Fuller expressed the opinion that the Northern States would constitute an imposing Government, and furnish revenue, but our informant could not follow the exact turn of remark. The conversation turning upon the passage of troops through Maryland, Dr. Fuller expressed very earnestly the hope that no more would be ordered over the soil of this State. He remarked that Maryland had shed her blood freely in the war of independance, she was the first to move for the adoption of the Constitution, and had only yielded her clinging attachment to the Union when the blood of her citizens had been shed by strangers on their way to a conflict with her sisters of the South. Mr. Lincoln insisted that he wanted the troops only for the defence of the capital, not for the invasion of the Southern States. "And," he said, "I must have the troops and mathematically the necessity exists that they should come through Maryland. They can't crawl under the earth, and they can't fly over it and mathematically they must come across it.

"Why, sir, those Carolinians are now crossing Virginia to come here to hang me, and what can I do?"

In some allusion to the importance of a peace policy, Mr. Lincoln remarked that if he adopted it, under the circumstances, there "would be no Washington in that—no Jackson in that—no spunk in that!"

Dr. Fuller hoped that Mr. Lincoln would not allow "spunk" to override patriotism.

Mr. Lincoln doubted if he or Congress could recognize the Southern Confederacy. [And we suspect such a Congress as the next will be, with all the Southern States out of it, is not likely to recognize it.] With regard to the Government, he said "he must run the machine as he found it." And in reference to passing troops through Baltimore or Maryland, he said, "Now, sir if you won't hit me' I won't hit you."

As the delegations were leaving, Mr Lincoln said to one or two of the young men, "I'll tell you a story. You have heard of the Irishman, who, when a fellow was cutting his throat with a blunt razor, complained that he haggled it. Now, if I can't have troops direct through Maryland, and must have them all the way round by water, or marched across out of the territory, I shall be haggled."

Privateering Thrertened.

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—President Davis has issued a proclamation to-day inviting all persons who may desire, "by service in private armed vessels on the high seas," to aid the Government of the Southern Confederacy in resisting the Government of the United States, to make application to the Secretary of State of the Confederate States for commission or letters of marque and reprisal, to be issued under the seal of the said Confederate States. The commanders of such vessels will be required to give security in sums of from five to ten thousand dollars that they will observe the laws of the Southern Confederacy, and to deliver up their commissions whenever they shall be revoked by its President.

The same proclamation exhorts the people of the Confederate States to exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted for the common defence of the said States.

It is reported 150,000 more troops will be called out to meet the Northern forces man for man.

A Sunday Mass Meeting in Boston.

A REGIMENT FORMED UNDER FLETCHER WEBSTER.—BOSTON, April 21.—A mass meeting of our citizens was held in State street this morning, and addressed by Fletcher, Webster, Charles L. Woodbury, and many other distinguished citizens. The meeting was for the purpose of raising a regiment for Fletcher Webster to command, and was completely successful. The most intense excitement prevails.

The splendid mansion of Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, on the Railroad, 19 miles from Baltimore, was burned by the Baltimore rebels, who were destroying the bridges along the route. The mansion cost $100,000.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE UNION!

The following important Resolution passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, without a single dissenting voice, on Tuesday the 16th ult. This is the true way for Patriots to talk! The North is now a unit for the "Stars and Stripes."

RESOLUTION *to maintain inviolate the Constitution and Sovereignty of the United States.*

WHEREAS, The States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas are in armed and treasonable rebellion against the sovereign authority and Government of the United States, and have constituted and are endeavoring to maintain a treasonable and rebellious government, intended to subvert the Constitution of the United States and to dissolve their allegiance to its authority, and have with force of arms seized upon such unprotected revenues, forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other exclusive property of the National Government as were within their power of seizure, and have coerced legal citizens within their borders to unwilling submission to their usurped authority, and have raised, officered, equipped and assembled large armies and ships and munitions of war with the avowed purpose to wage aggressive warfare against the constituted and lawful authorities of the Union, and against the liberties of the people, and have beseiged, attacked and captured a fort, in the actual and peaceable possession of the United States troops, and have made the garrison prisoners of war, whilst under the protection of the National Flag and the Federal Laws; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his proclamation, dated the 15th day of Abril, A. D., 1861, has "appealed to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid the effort to maintain the honer, the integrity and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured:"

Therefore, Be it unanimously

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby Resolved, That the faith, credit, and resources of the State in both men and money are pledged to any amount and to every extent which the Federal Government may demand to subdue the rebellion; to punish treason; to enforce the laws; to protect the lives, the liberties and property of the people, and to maintain inviolate the Constitution and the sovereignty of the nation.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and is hereby, directed to forward a certified copy of this preamble and resolution to the President of the United States.

A Patriot or a Traitor!

Henceforth, says the *Press*, each man, high and low, must take his position as a patriot or a traitor—as a foe or a friend of his country—as a supporter of the flag of the stars and stripes or of the rebel banner. All doubts and hesitations must be thrown to the winds, and with the history of the past spread before us, we must choose between maintaining the noble fabric that was reared by our wise and brave ancestors, under which we have enjoyed so much liberty and happiness, and openly joining the rash, reckless, despotic, cruel and villainous band of conspirators, who have formed a deep laid and desperate plot for its destruction.

It is not worth while to multiply words.—There must be no wavering. A *man must now be decided one way or the other*, in reference to our country. If he is not free to express sympathy for the Government, he is considered to be his enemy, and the cry is—"*Let the traitors be hung!*"

MR. BUCHANAN must be in a most delightful state of feeling according to the following from the Lancaster *Evening Express*. His Southern friends are unwilling to be made entirely responsible for this rebellion:

The Traitors Desperate.—We are creditably informed that Gen. Twiggs intends to visit Lancaster for the purpose of holding Ex-President Buchanan personally responsible for blaming him as a traitor, in the official order summarily dismissing him from the army.—We learn that the Ex-President has received a letter from him to that effect, and that recetly he is in the daily receipt of letters from the Secessionists of the South, abounding in abusive and threatening language.

Edward Everett has come out in favor of the Administration, and declares that the Government must be sustained. Throughout New England all party distinctions have been swept away. *The Boston Post, The Boston Courier*, and all the Opposition journals of any note, have pronounced in favor of sustaining the Administration, and putting down the Rebellion.

Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Russia, has offered his services to the Secretary of War, either to raise a regiment or to serve as a private soldier in the ranks. Mr. Cameron said to him, "Sir, this is the first instance in history that ever I heard of where a foreign Minister volunteered to serve in the ranks." "Then," said Clay, "let's make a little history." A company of 100 volunteers was speedily raised and put under Clay's command.

IT IS stated that Peter Cooper has offered his entire fortune to the Government, if needed; A. T. Stewart has offered $1,000,000; Wm. B. Astor, $4,000 000 and to loan $10,000, 000; and E. A. Stevens, $1,000,000.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 3, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Taylor Guards.

This company of our Bedford boys, under command of Capt. JOHN H. FILLER, took their departure for Harrisburg on Thursday morning the 25th inst., at 9 o'clock. There were some sad separations from relatives and friends; but patriotic enthusiasm overruled all other considerations. They were conveyed in carriages and wagons, and accompanied by a large number of our citizens to Bloody Run and Hopewell. A special train of cars was furnished by the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road; and from Huntingdon they were conveyed over the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, and arrived at Harrisburg at 2 o'clock on Friday morning. The company was accepted on the afternoon of the same day, sworn into the service, attached to a Regiment composed of companies from the Western counties of Pennsylvania, and departed for York, the same afternoon, by the Northern Central Rail Road. The Regiment with others is now comfortably quartered at York, and with others is under the command of Brigadier General J. S. Negley of Allegheny of Allegheny county, who served with distinction in the Mexican war.

Our brave boys were delighted with their speedy acceptance, are eager to serve their country, and determined to give a good account of themselves. All along the line of the road to Harrisburg they were cheered and welcomed with every demonstration of patriotic sympathy. At Bloody Run they were were offered a free dinner; at Hopewell and Bloody Run large and enthusiastic crowds were assembled to welcome them, including Captain Morgret's company at Bloody Run, and Captain Eichelberger's, at Hopewell.—Cheering, banners, music, and patriotic speeches, evinced the enthusiasm of the people everywere. In response to loud calls, Capt. Filler spoke at Bloody Run, and Hopewell, and George H. Spang, Esq., made an eloquent and patriot speech at the latter place. The Captain was exceedinly happy in his remarks, in which he especially complimented his fellow soldiers of the other organized companies in the County, and in terse and forcible language expressed *the hope to meet them soon in the field to sustain our flag on the banks of the Potomac, the beautiful river which Washington so much loved, and the name of which was made sacred by historic recollections, and as the last resting place of the Father of his Country.*

The Broad Top Rail Road Company furnished a free lunch of excellent provisions at Saxton, and patriotically refused to accept anything for carrying the men over the road. The Huntingdon people also cordially welcomed our boys, gave them a free supper at the Restaurants, and seemed glad of the opportunity to do what they could to make all comfortable.

By special request the company was accompanied to Harrisburg by Fr. Jordan, Esq., who no doubt contributed much to their comfort and speedy acceptance, and to whom we are indebted for much of the information here furnished.

He reports most favorably as to the zeal, good conduct and soldierly bearing of both officers and men; and we will watch and report the future movements of our brave fellows with much interest.

We were promised a copy of the Roll of the Company, but as it has not yet been received, we are compelled to delay its publication until another time.

NEWS FROM OUR COMPANY.

We have seen a letter from Captain Filler to Major Washabaugh, dated at Camp Scott, York, Pa., April 28, 1861. We copy a few extracts:

"Our boys are now comfortably quartered, but the first day was pretty rough, our regiment being just formed and having no quarter master, but it is all right now. We will be uniformed to morrow. Our regiment is composed of eight Allegheny companies, one from Butler county, and our own. Gen. Negley says he will make it the 'crack regiment.'"

"You have never seen anything like the military spirit that pervades all here. A fight is looked for by all, and if there is none, (which is to be hoped,) there will be great disappointment. It would amply repay you to take a run down to York and see this vast camp. The discipline is very strict. The revielle beats at 5 o'clock and there is a general roll call. Then a drill of company at 10 o'clock, A. M., and regimental drill at 3 P. M. To-day, (Sunday,) no one, officers or men, has been permitted to leave the field.—There are five complete regiments in camp, and many companies that have not been formed into regiments."

Quite a number of negroes, supposed to be runaway slaves, have been seen on the mountains around our town.

MARYLAND.

We are happy to announce the pleasing intelligence, that Maryland has almost unanimously announced herself in favor of the Union. This is gratifying, the more especially, as we feared that she, too, would secede, after the bad example set her by nearly all the other Southern States, and especially after the brutal mob of Baltimore, with paving stones, fire-arms, &c., assaulted and killed some of the unarmed volunteers marching through that city, on their way to protect the capital of the nation. Pennsylvania has always been on friendly terms with Maryland, and her people will now stand by the people of Maryland to the last man. The interests of Maryland are more closely identified with Pennsylvania than with any other State, and it will please Pennsylvanians to be always on friendly terms with the people of that State.

FLAG RAISING.

On Monday evening last, the Bedford Riflemen raised a flag, in the middle of the street, from the Bedford Hotel to the residence of John Cessna, Esq. Maj. S. H. Tate, Francis Jordan, Esq., Ross Forward, Esq., of Somerset, and Dr. J. E. McGerr, were respectively called on, and all responded in very able and patriotic addresses. Four better and more patriotic speeches have seldom been made on any occasion. There was a vast concourse present from all parts of our County, and all of all parties were animated with the greatest enthusiasm for their country. Partyism in Bedford County has been dropped, and only one feeling prevails—a love of country, and a determination to crush out rebellion.

We copy the following article from the Pittsburg *Chronicle*. The advice contained in it to the border Counties should be followed. We do not know what may take place, and it would be well that we should be prepared for any emergency:

ARM! ARM! ARM! YE BORDERMEN.

Men of Beaver, Washington, Greene, Fayette, Somerset and Bedford, you must arm at once, without one moment's delay. Form your scouting parties; enroll your rifle companies; equip your mounted rangers; see to it that your arms are at hand, and reliable.—You know not the hour when an invasion of our State may be attempted. It is the design of the traitors to carry the war from their *own* homes into *yours*. It *must* not be; and that it *cannot* be, you must turn out to a man defend the soil of your State, and your own fire sides. No less than thirteen counties of Pennsylvania border on three Slave States. When armed and equipped, the old Keystone can repel them all; but delay, as is now being proved daily, is dangerous and criminal.

MILITARY CAMP.

Why should there not be a military camp in Bedford? A battalion of five companies, or a full regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, should be stationed at Bedford. It may become necessary that this should be the case.—The people in Cumberland and the vicinity are loyal. Their only fears are that the rebels of Virginia, and other States, may make an attack on that part of loyal Maryland. If a military force were stationed in Bedford, they might be of immense benefit in aiding our union loving friends in that State, in case an attack were made upon them.

THE MILITARY.

In addition to the military company from this County, now at York, there are four others that have tendered their services to the Government—the Hopewell Riflemen, Bloody Run Blues, Clearville Blues, and the Bedford Riflemen—the first three have each more than the full complement of men, and the last will be full in a few days. If necessary, a full regiment can be raised in good old Bedford County.

Strange rumors from Charleston, by persons who were forced into the service, in the attack on Fort Sumter, and have since came North, who state that vast numbers of the rebels were killed and wounded. Some accounts state as many as 1,000 were killed. There is, no doubt, some truth in the report, as quietly as the rebels try to keep it.

The Legislature met on Tuesday, in extra session. The message of the Governor is patriotic, and refers particularly to the present exigency of affairs. He also recommends a stay law in consequence of the present state of the times. We are sorry we cannot publish it this week.

We have received a letter from Mr. Samuel Tobias, who left our office to serve his country, dated at Camp Scott, near York, on the 29th ult. He gives a glowing description of camp life. The boys are all "spiling for a fight."

See the advertisement of Mrs. E. V Mowry. She has opened a new millinery store, at her residence in East Pitt Street, where she will be pleased to attend to the wants of her friends and the public in the millinery line.

Court adjourned on Tuesday afternoon. In consequence of the present excitement in the country, the lawyers had nearly all the cases down for trial, postponed.

A great many persons of all parties were in Bedford during the present week, and they were all unanimous in supporting the Government in its efforts to put down the traitors.

We call attention to the Card of JOHN MAJOR, Esq., of Hopewell. 'Squire Major is an excellent pensman, first-rate book keeper, and will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

PATRIOTIC PRINTERS.—Three of the members of Capt. Filler's company served their time in this office, viz: Messrs. Joon B. Helm, William Bowman and Samuel Tobias. D. S. Elliott, another printer from this town, is also in this company. Capt. Filler himself was an editor.

CAVALRY COMPANY.

A number of our citizens are forming a cavalry company, with a prospect of being successful. Let all who can, join this company. It may become of the greatest benefit to our people.

All manner of false reports in regard to the war, &c., are, and will be, in circulation. Our people should keep as cool as possible, in these troublous times and not allow themselves to become unduly excited.

NO VACATION AND NO CHANGE OF TEACHERS.—It will be interesting to many of our readers to know, that while there is to be no change in the Faculty, the session of the Iron City College continues uninterupted during the summer, Students having the privilege of entering at any time. Prof. Cowley, the distinguished and world-renowned Penman, still continues his connection with the College, while the other departments are represented by the same Professors who have for years given this Institution such a wonderful celebrity and efficiency.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered (D. V.) in the Presbyterian Church, of this place, on the second Sabbath of this month. The Pastor expects the assistance of Rev. Dr. Donoldson.

Late News From Baltimore.

THE PLANS OF THE VIRGINIANS.

PERRYVILLE, April 27:—The Baltimore evening papers of yesterday furnish several interesting items of news.

There are indications here of a great reaction in the public sentiment, and the Union men appear to be more hopeful. From an eye-witness I learn that the Bush River bridge, only partially destroyed before, was fired last evening about sundown and totally destroyed The mob spread turpentine on the structure, and it is now totally destroyed. At daylight this morning it was one vast stream of flames. The tide being low it burned to the water's edge.

It is expected that the Gunpowder bridge will share the same fate to-night.

General Harney, on his way to Washington, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was arrested last night by the Virginia authorities, at Harper's Ferry. He was taken prisoner by a detachment of soldiers at half-past two o'clock, this morning. Gen. Harney left Wheeling for the purpose of reporting himself at Headquarters, Washington.

Before the train reached Harper's Ferry it was stopped, and a number of the troops mounted the platforms, and while the train was moving slowly on, the soldiers passed through the cars, and the General being pointed out, was taken into custody. He was in citizen's dress, and was treated very courteously. No doubt as soon as the Governor is made acquainted with the fact the General will be released, as was the case with the officer of the United States Army, who was seized at Richmond, a few days since.

The raising of the United States flags in various sections of the city was witnessed by numerous persons. The city authorities say it was done without their authority or sanction. Doubts were expressed as to the correctness of the information, but the parties who brought the news into the city, say they witnessed it themselves.

It was reported that a dispatch had been received by Governor Letcher, from Mr Cameron, Secretary of War, inquiring whether he would be protected if he came to Richmond, for the purpose of asking an armistice of sixty days.

This may be set down as a Southern fiction. The true story about a proposed armistice is probably that given by the correspondent of the New York Times, as follows:

"A deputation of sixteen Virginians and eight Marylanders visited the President on Monday, and demanded *a cessation of hostilities* until after the session of Congress. Mr. Lincoln, of course, *declined the proposition.*—One of the deputation says that 75,000 Marylanders would contest the passage of troops over her soil, *to which the President replied that he presumed there was room enough on her soil to bury 75,000 men.* The answer was prompt and decided."

Six hundred South Carolina troops arrived at Richmond on the 22 inst.

The fortification of the Virginia troops on the coast of Virginia, especially the approaches to Portsmouth and Norfolk, are advancing rapidly, it was estimated that six hundred men were hard at work, at the various points, especially at Fort Norfolk, Craney Island and the Naval Hospital.

Efforts were making to raise the steam frigate Merrimac, the sloop-of-war Plymouth, and another war vessel, which it was supposed would prove successful.

Passing the steamer Georgiana in the Bay, the captain learned that three steam transports were coming up the Bay, from the Capes probably with troops.

Union Demonstrations in Maryland.

CHAMBERSBURG, April 27 —Passengers from Hagerstown this morning, report a sudden and most wonderful change in sentiments, in that section of Maryland. The Stars and Stripes were raised at Hagerstown to-day, and there are extensive preperations for further Union demonstrations. The election next week for Representative will result tremendously for Lewis P. Ferry, a Union man.

Allegheny county has instructed its representatives that if they vote for secession they will br hung when they return home.

The stars and stripes are waving all over Fredrick city, and the Home Guards refused to parade except under its folds, and to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

At Clear Spring every house has its flag, and the miners have sworn to resist Secession to the death. By next week no sympathizers with the Southern traiters will dare to avow their sentiments at Hagerstown, Frederick, or Cumberland.

Another passenger reports the Eastern Shore counties, except Worcester, as Union to the core. The Union men will raise a military company in Hagerstown at once.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—A confidential agent arrived here this morning, reports 2400 men at Harper's Ferry, and 1000 marched to Alexandria on Thursday. The officers at Harper's Ferry beleive that Gen. Beauregard is at Richmond with 7000 troops.

Another requisition for troops from Pennsylvania is confidently expected by the State authorities early next week. The number will probably not be less than 10,000, and may be 25,000.

John A. Ford, a Philadelphia, but lately a resident of Petersburg, Va., has arrived here with his daughter. He escaped after being arrested, and has abandoned $10,000 worth of property. He learned at Richmond that the design of the Secessionists was to attack Fortress Monroe first. If a force sufficient can be collected, they will beseige it and Washington simultaneously. He says that at every village recruiting is going on rapidly, and most of them are being rapidly forwarded to the camps at Aquia Creek and Harper's Ferry. Every person coming through Richmond had to procure a pass from Governor Letcher.

The troops at Richmond is variously estimated, by passengers, at from two to four thousand. They were, however, being transferred Northward as rapidly as possible.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

MARYLAND ALL RIGHT.

No Convention to be Called—U. S. Troops to Pass Through—The Virginia Delegates to Montgomery—News from Washington City.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—From information gathered from gentlemen whose position and influence puts them in the way of knowing the feeling and views of a majority of the Legislature of Maryland, we feel warranted in saying that that body will not even pass a bill to call a State Convention, but will content themselves with making a calm and dignified appeal to the country.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Senator Hunter, Wm. C. Rives, Wm. S. Preston and Judges Camden and Brockenbrough, have been appointed by the Virginia Convention as delegates to the Southern Congress

The reported release of General Harney, by the Governor of Virginia, is verified. This, however, is a matter of indifference, in Administration circles. He has arrived in Washington.

The Virginia Convention has passed an ordinance establishing the Navy of Virginia, and authorizing the Banks to issue one and two dollar notes.

The Navy Department, in order to put the captains of sea going vessels on their guard, publishes a notification that the light houses at Capes Charles and Henry show no lights; that a schooner has been sunk in five fathoms of water, about six miles north of the Wolf Trap; the light ship in the Chesapeake Bay, the light boat off Windmill Point, and the light boat at Smith's Point, have all been removed.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Cameron and General Scott, after consultation with Governor Sprague, have ordered another regiment of volunteers from Rhode Island, they being highly pleased with the parade yesterday, of the troops from that State that are now here.

The *National Intelligencer*, of to-day, announces that both Houses of the Legislature of Maryland last night passed a resolution affirming the right of the General Government to march troops through Maryland without hindrance, to go to the defence of the National Capital.

The Navy Department has issued an official "notice to mariners," announcing that all the lights on Capes Charles and Henry are extinguished.

Vessels have arrived here to day that came up the Potomac. They report that the navigation of that river has not been interfered with.

Passengers for the North are to be taken through to Philadelphia via Annapolis and Perryville, beginning to-morrow.

We have had no Northern newspaper mail here for ten days.

Correspondence from the South represents North Carolina as out of the Union by acclamation.

The Virginians are removing all the machinery not burned at Harper's Ferry, to Richmond.

HARRISBURG, April 30.—The Chief Justice of Vermont, now here, was in Richmond on Friday last, and had a full opportunity of judging the number of troops. He estimates that there was then there about 11,000, and that 15,000 were in motion south of that point for the North.

A gentleman, holding an official position in Washington, arrived here to-day, after one week's stay in Virginia, communicates the important fact that the vote against Secession in the secret session of the Virginia Convention, was fully *fifty*, and not sixteen, as reported. This information was derived from a prominent member of the Convention, who dare not make the statement public, and no Virginia paper would dare to publish it.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—A despatch from Frederick, says: "A gentleman from Washington informs me that Gen. Scott showed him, yesterday, the copy of a proclamation to be issued immediately, declaring partial martial law in the District of Columbia and over the line of railway established by the Government, for national purposes, so far as to suspend the right of *habeas corpus.*"

NEW YORK, April 30.—The schooner West Wind, Capt. Burnett, from Wilmington, N. C., 25th inst., reports that the steamer Uncle Ben had been taken as a prize, and her crew thrown into prison on the charge of being spies of the Federal Government. The Secessionist authorities had sunk vessels in New Inlet, blocking up the channel. The Uncle Ben was a first-class steamtug, chartered by the Government for service at Fort Sumter from the wrecking firm of Johnson & Higgins, of this city.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BALTIMOREANS.

We learn, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, from a gentleman who has just returned from Washington, the particulars of the interview, last Monday, between the President and the Baltimore Committee. He thus reports the precise nature of Mr. Lincoln's expressions on that occasion.

The Committee presented themselves before the President, and entered upon their mission. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. Lincoln said:—"Gentleman, you have come here to ask peace on any terms: such a desire, on such terms, is not like the course of Washington or Jackson. They (the rebels) attacked Fort Sumpter. You attack troops sent to the Federal Government for the protection of the same and for the defence of the lives and property of the inhabitants of this city. My intention never was to attack Maryland, but to have those troops, as I said before, for the protection of Washington.

"Now, gentleman, go home and tell your people that if they will not attack us, we will not attack them. But if they do attack us, we will return it, and that severely. Those troops must come to Washington, and that through Maryland: they can neither go under it, nor can they fly over it, and they shall come through it."

HARRISBURG, April 20.—It is now understood that no troops will be moved from Camp Curtin, in this neighborhood, till the middle of next week.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Senator Douglas for Suppressing Rebellion.

Speech at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, April 24.

There was an impromtu meeting in this city yesterday, which possesses significance. Stephen A. Douglas having arrived here on the early train from Virginia, he was escorted to the State-House, and as soon as it became known that he was at the Capital, a speech was demanded of him. Of course he complied. Several hundred men and women immediately collected in front of the north steps of the State-House, and Mr. Douglas, having been introduced by Mr. Burr, Member of the House of Representatives from Delaware County, proceeded, in a strong voice and in an animated manner, to speak of the war and of the duty of citizens.

ABSTRACT OF DOUGLAS'S SPEECH.

He began by expressing his deep feeling under the exciting and alarming condition of the country. He would not discuss the causes of the civil war, but he had no doubt of the duty of citizens. It was to stand by the flag; to defend the Capital of the nation. The question was, would the people permit traitors to destroy the constitutionally elected Government, or would they suppress rebellion?—[Cries of "Suppress it."] He would never sanction any invasion of the rights of the people of the South. He would defend them in their political rights, and in their rights of property. He would resist interference with the domestic institutions of the South, so help him God, but this was not a question affecting a negro It involved questions of more importance than all the negroes of Christendom. It was a great commercial question.—Shall a portion of our country which is to the whole country as the hem of the garment is to the cloak, dictate commercial law to the whole people?

Shall we have a petty passport system, which, of every citizen who wished to cross a State line, would require such a permit as is now given in the South to a negro? Shall our baggage be overhauled on every border if we wish to travel? Shall our commerce be subject to sectional dictation? If we consent that it shall, at Charleston or at Mobile, we may be called upon to consent that it shall at New York. It is no time now for crimination or recrimination—no time to institute inquiry respecting this body or that—to inquire whether this or that platform is most in harmony with the will of the people. We must rally to the defense of the Government—to the reestablishment of the Union. When that is accomplished we may engage in the delightful occupation of quarreling among one another about this party or that party.

Declaring that when he left Washington he did not intend to make speeches, but expected quietly to go to his home in Illinois, Mr. Douglas stated that on Monday, having been unexpectedly detained at Wheeling, he consented to address citizens of Ohio and Virginia at Bellair. It seemed to him that the City of Wheeling had adjourned to Ohio, so vast was the meeting and so great the interest. Woe to the man who had there raised a Secession flag. It was a noble sight to see the people there rally around the stars and stripes. He hoped there was not a man in the Mississippi Valley who did not recognize every other man as his brother who was ready to stand by the flag of the nation.

Mr. Douglas was about to leave the steps from which he spoke, when there was a question from some one about Gen. Scott. Douglas answered:

There has been a rumor that Gen. Scott is about to accept the command of the army of Virginia. Can there be a doubt respecting that old soldier and patriot, who for more than fifty years has shed his blood on every battle-field in defense of his country? I can make short work of such a doubt. Last Saturday before I left Washington I visited Gen. Scott at his quarters. He was occupied writing dispatches—so much occupied that he said to me he would like to talk an hour, but that I would serve my country if I did not detain him a moment. [Cheers.] Walking from his quarters at the avenue, I met a gentlemen from Virginia, who said to me, in a conversation I had with him, that he was Chairman of a Committee instructed to tender to Gen. Scott the supreme command of all the forces of Virginia. "I have discharged that duty," said the gentlemen, "and the General answered me that for more than fifty years he had devoted his life to the defense of the flag of his country. So long as God permitted him to live he would stand by that flag against all assailants, even though his native State, Virginia, was among them." [Vociferous cheers.]

Mr. Douglas then said: Now gentlemen, it is only necessary to say that the old hero is employed night and day in defense of his country—his whole country—without reference to the character or to the locality of its assailants. [Cheers.]

Mr. Douglas was followed by Congressman Cox of this District, and by Ben Stanton, late Congressman in the Logan District, and in response to loud calls, Gov. Dennison then appeared and made a few pertinent remarks, when, with martial music, the meeting was dismissed.

A NEW PLANET.—Horace P. Tuttle, of the Cambridge Observatory, so widely known for his discovery of numerous comets and nebulæ, added to his brilliant discoveries that of a new planet. This is the first planet ever discovered at Cambridge, and the achievement reflects great honor on the institution as well as on the discoverer. To compete at the present day, with the combined genius and talent of European astronomers for discoveries in celestial space, requires a degree of mental and physical labor and patience beyond the reach and endurance of most men.

ROBERT TYLER has gone back to Virginia, from Philadelphia, finding the latter too hot a place for the traitorous son of a traitorous ex-President. The *North American* of Wednesday says, speaking of the scenes of the previous day:

"Secessionists kept remarkably shady. A number of rabid ones left the city during Monday afternoon and night. Mr. Robert Tyler was among the first to leave, a fact discovered by the crowd who started on Monday night to pay their respects to him."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION.

HARRISBURG, April 30th, 1861.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker (Mr. DAVIS) called the House to order at 12 o'clock.

The roll was called, when it appeared that the following gentleman were absent:—Messrs. Asheom, Barnsley, Cowan, Duncan, Frazier, Gibboney, Gordon, Mubin, Patterson, Stonebeck, Strong and Teller.

The Clerk, Mr Small, read the proclamation of the Governor calling an extra session of the Legislature.

Mr. Speaker Davis, in a brief speech, trusted that the Representatives of the great State of Pennsylvania would take their true position.

The Government must be sustained, and all treason against it must be put down

Mr.—Collins offered a resolution, calling upon the Governor to furnish a list of the number of the volunteer companies accepted for service, and where located; and also the names of the companies which have offered, and have not yet been accepted,

The resolution was adopted.

Mr Thomas offered a joint resolution that no legislation shall be had during the called session except such as relates to national affairs.

The resolution lies over under the rules.

The Governor's message was received and read by the Clerk, Mr. Rauch.

Mr. Ball moved that the message be referred to a Select Committee of seven, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson moved that a Select Committee of Five be appointed to revise the malitia laws, which was agreed to

Mr. Schaffer moved that 10,000 of the Governor's Message be printed; agreed to.

The joint resolution of Mr. Thomas, that no business shall be transacted except such as relates to National affairs was then taken up and adopted. Mr. Duffield asked and obtained leave to read in his place a bill for the stay of executions.

Mr. Davis asked and obtained leave to present a petition for a law authorizing the commissioners of Venango county to borrow money for war purposes.

Mr. Tracey asked and obtained leave to read in place a bill providing for the relief and support of the families of volunteers in Bradford county.

The usual Committees were appointed, and the House then adjourned until to-morrow.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The Harrisburgh *Union* of Monday contained the following, which speaks too loud to be misunderstood:

One of the most thrilling incidents connected with the military operations of the day took place at Camp Curtain on Saturday afternoon. A number of persons were engaged in raising the Stars and Stripes over the main building, used as the head quarters of the officers, and just as everything was in readiness, and the men had seized the halyard to run up the flag, a large Eagle came from no one knew where, HOVERED OVER THE FLAG, AND SAILED MAJESTICALLY OVER THE ENCAMPMENT WHILE THE FLAG WAS RUN UP! Thousands of eyes were upturned in a moment, and as the noble bird looked down, the cheers of three thousand men rent the air! Never was such ovation paid the "Imperial Bird of Jove." It lingered for a few minutes, apparently not a particle frightened at the terrific noise—then cleaving the air with his pinions he disappeared in the horizon.

In the days of the Roman Republic this would have been looked upon as a glorious omen, and we do not see why we should not look upon it as such now.

Never was an incident looked upon with more favor. It sent a patriotic thrill through every heart that witnessed it, and every man seemed to be animated with the deepest feeling of patriotism and devotion to the flag of our Union.

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The following patriottic letter was sent to the great Union Meeting in New York, by Archbishop Hughes, and was read amid much applause:—

NEW YORK, April 20, 1861.

Dear Sir:—Unable to attend the meeting at Union Square in consequence of indisposition, I beg leave to state my sentiments upon the subject of your coming together, in the following words:—

Ministers of religion and ministers of peace, according to the instructions of their Divine Master, have not ceased to hope and pray that peace and union might be preserved in this great and free country. At present, however, that question has been taken out of the hands of the peace-makers, and it is referred to the arbitrament of sanguinary contest. I am not authorized to speak in the name of any of my fellow citizens. I think so far as I can judge, there is the right principle among all of them whom I know. It is now fifty years since, a foreigner by birth, I took the oath of allegiance to this country, under its title of the United States of America. (Loud cheers.)

As regards conscience, patriotism, judgement, I have no misgiving. Still desirous of peace, when the Providence of God shall have brought it, I may say that since the period of naturalization, I have none but one country. In reference to my duties as a citizen, no change has come over my mind since then. The Government of the United States was then, as it is now, symbolized by a national flag, popularly called "The Stars and Stripes." (Loud applause.)

This has been my flag, and shall be to the end. (Cheers.) I trust it is still destined to display, in the gales that sweep every ocean, and amid the gentle breezes of many a distant shore, as I have seen it in foreign lands, its own peculiar waving lines of beauty. May it live and continue to display these same waving lines of beauty, whether at home or abroad, for a thousand years, and afterwards as long as Heaven permits, without limit or duration.

JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New York.

Delaware is responding to the Union movement with vigor and earnestness. One of the largest meetings ever gathered in that State, was held at Wilmington, on Thursday evening, and passed resolutions severely denouncing Senator Bayard for his anti-Union course.—Troops are being enrolled in several portions of the State to be mustered into the service.

It is stated that Fort Delaware has been reinforced by two hundred men, and on Saturday a salute of thirty-four guns was fired.—There is no danger of its falling into the hands of the enemy.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Bedford Co. Teachers' Association.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 19th.

The Association met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

Rev. G. Sigafoos led in Prayer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and the roll called.

The Constitution and By-Laws were read, and opportunity given for joining the Association.

Mr. D. M. Wonders was chosen a member pro. tem., of the Business Committee, and they reported a Programme for the afternoon.

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Fisher, Wonders and Kinsel, was appointed.

The question "Resolved that all teachers should attend a Normal School, at least one term, before taking charge of a school," was adopted, Mr. Sigafoos supported the affirmative.

On motion the discussion was closed, and miscellaneous business was taken up.

The Business Committee reported the order of exercises for the evening and the meeting adjourned.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The Association was called to order by the President and the minutes of the previous meeting read. Mr. J. G. Livingston read an essay upon the theme, "The Teacher and his Profession." Miss L. C. Arnold read a beautiful essay upon "The Education of Women."

Mr. Raub then delived an interesting and instructive address, handling his theme, "Discipline of the Mind," in a masterly manner.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The association was called to order and a song entitled "The Star of the Evening," was sung by several gentlemen.

The Business Committee reported as follows:

The association will meet in Bedford, on Monday, December 23d, 1861, at 1½ o'clock, to continue in session until Saturday noon.

Messrs. A. N. Raub, W. W. Brim, John Palmer, Geo. Sigafoos, Saml. H. Tate, J. W. Dickerson, of Martinsburg and J. J. Stutzman, of Somerset, were appointed Lecturers, Messrs. D. M. Wonders, Z. F. Kerr, J. C. Gyer, C. W. Green, J. N. Rawlins, John Kinsel, J. H. Miller, M. S. Campbell, John E. Satterfield, J. A. Livingstone, J. Lehman, J. C. Long and Misses S. E. Montgomery, L. C. Arnold, Lizzie P. Blackburn, Mollie Tobias and Miss Hetherington, were appointed Essayists for the next meeting.

The Committee on Resolutions reported.

Resolved, That we, as a portion of the Teachers of Bedford County, knowing the efficiency of Teachers' Associations, are determined to perpetuate them and encourage them by our presence.

Resolved, That the failure of teachers to perform the duties assigned them in the Programme, by the Business Committee, is discouraging to the teachers present, and tends greatly to retard the progress of education in the County and that all such are justly censurable by this Association, where there has been no providential interference.

Resolved, That this Association request a copy of Miss Arnold's Essay for publication.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Directors of Bedford Borough, for granting us the use of the Hall.

Resolved, That the editors of the County papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this Association.

A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Fisher, Miller and Livingstone, were appointed to wait upon Mr. A. N. Raub, and request a copy of his address for publication.

A Resolution, That the President have the power to appoint a corresponding Secretary pro. tem., whose duty it shall be to correspond with those who are appointed to perform duties at the next meeting, and publish the names of all who will accept at least one month previous to the meeting, was carried, and Mr. J. G. Fisher was appointed.

Messrs Sigafoos, Fisher and Green were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the next meeting.

Adjourned to Monday Dec. 23d 1861.

A. N. RAUB, Pres't.

C. W. GREEN, Sect'y.

ACCIDENT.

On Thursday the 11th inst., James Hughes, residing on the farm of Wm. Hull, in Napier Township, went out for the purpose of cutting rail timber. The tree which he was felling split when partially cut down, and struck him and fractured his neck, which, it is supposed, caused instant death. A jury was summoned by John W. Hull, who, together with Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg examined the body, and rendered their verdict as above. He was a poor man, a day laborer, and has left a wife and four children, the youngest about two weeks old to mourn his loss. There is no certainty about his age, but he was supposed to be about fifty years. Truly "in the midst of life we are in death." B. W. J.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April, 29.—Rumor having stated that a battery had been thrown up by the Virginia troops, at the place called White House, below Fort Washington, on the Potomac river, an actual examination was made, yesterday, of the ground there, and for a mile or two all round, and nothing of the kind was any where discoverable.

The Charleston *Mercury* earnestly protests against the advice of certain Southern journals which urge an immediate assault on Washington, and its occupation as the Capital of the Confederate States.

The Alexandria *Gazette* says that General Lee has ordered the release of General Harney, who was stopped at Harper's Ferry on his way to Washington, and mentions a rumor that Jefferson Davis is to come to Richmond this week.

Stephens has returned to Montgomery.

LITTLE DELAWARE.

It is a well known fact that the people of Delawere are loyal to the Constitution and the Union. but there have been sinister reports concerning the Governor, and the operations of Secessionist conspirators which it was feared, might bring the Southern revolution into the borders of the gallant little State. We rejoice to find that these reports are not true. Governor Burton has tearfully come out in response to the President's proclamation for volunteers and in a short time we may expect the Delaware quota to be in the field. We are quite sure they will prove to be among the bravest and best of the defenders of the country's flag.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

DELAWARE FOR THE UNION.

WILMINGTON, April 26.—Governor Wm. Burton, of Delaware, has issued his proclamation callinga out the volunteers of the State to defend the Union.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION OF OIL WELLS. The express from Titusville, on Thursday, brought the news of a terrible conflagration which occurred at Rouseville, fourteen miles below the former place, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday. The particulars, as near as we could glean them are as follows:—A party of men were drilling at the "Merrick Well," and at about 3 o'clock struck the largest vein of oil and gas flowed from the well in a four inch stream, and spouted into the air to the height of fifty feet, with a rushing sound. Preparations were made to save the oil, and while dipping it from the ground into barrels the gas with which the atmosphere had become charged ignited by some means unknown, and exploded with the noise of thunder, which was heard at a distance of six miles. Instantly the whole neighborhood was in flames, and burning with the fierceness of a volcanic fire.

Four men were burned to a crisp at the well where the explosion took place, and a fifth, Mr. H. R. Rouse, of the firm of Rouse, Mitchell & Brown, was so baldly burned that his bowels protruded and his body was almost completely robbed of its skin and flesh. He was not expected to live twenty minutes when persons were dispatched to Titusville for physicians. These persons, stated that the flames spread from well to well, and bounded over the ground in every direction as if chased by a whirlwind, and that all the derricks and combustible matter in the vicinity would be destroyed. They also stated their fears that large numbers of persons had suffered death.

At the moment they left many were missing and the utmost confusion prevailed.

It seems that there are a large number of wells on the plot, many of them only thirty feet apart, and as the light was seen to grow brighter, from Titusville, late on Thursday morning, with sudden and vivid flashes, it is but reasonable to suppose that the entire flats have been burned over.—*Erie (Pa.) Dispatch.*

WAR ITEMS.

Stop the supplies to the Rebels—is the word. Nothing is allowed to pass down the Ohio river for the benefit of the Rebel Traitors. At Cincinatti a guard vessel has been stationed on the rivers, to search all vessels. Every one who aids and comforts the enemy with supplies of any kind, will be seized and tried for their lives.

The State of Ohio, in four days from the issuing of the President's Proclamation, responded to her quota of thirteen regiments (10,000 men,) and holds 20,000 in reserve, equipped and supplied at the State's expense. A bill appropriating $1,000,000 for arming the militia, has passed both branches of the Legislature unanimously. This is the way to support the best Government in the world.

It is stated that four times the number of volunteers which Pennsylvania was required to furnish for the war, have been offered to the Governor. There is no doubt but that Pennsylvania herself could do more than furnish the whole 75,000 required. Well done, old Keystone!

GOOD UNION FAMILIES.—Among the volunteers from Montgomery county who enrolled themselves to fight for the 'Stars and Stripes,' were six brothers from Plymouth township,' by name of Sutch five brothers from Norristown by name of Schall, (sons of Gen. Wm. Schall,) and four, also from Norristown by name of Diamond.

THAT FLAG.—The *white flag* reported to have been borne by the Massachusetts regiment when it fought its way through Baltimore, was the regular Massachusetts standard. It is a flag of white silk, with the arms of the Union on one side, and those of the State on the reverse. *Massachusetts troops ask no truce with a mob of traitors.*

MESSRS. WM. H. DUFF, and C. C. COCHRAN, two of the most accomplished business and ornamental penman in the United States, will hereafter be the associate professers of Penmanship in Duff's Mercantile College. On reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that they propose to test their title to this claim by comparing their writing with that of any penmen in America. This enables persons in all parts of the country to see at once where the best penmen are to be found.

LATER FROM BALTIMORE.

PERRYSVILLE, Md. April 26.—Three citizens, of Baltimore have passed through here for the North, confirm the accounts of injuries suffered by the Union men there. They had been waited on by a squad of General Trumbull's troops, and ordered to leave at once. They all seemed to have been in comfortable circumstances, and one said he was worth $40,000, but had left with only 75 cents in his pocket, and walked to this point.

A gentleman who left Washington on Wednesday night, says that the Seventh New York Regiment positively arrived that afternoon. Two thousand additional troops had arrived there. All was quiet in Baltimore, though the people continue much excited.

A private letter from Baltimore dated last evening, says that the city is quiet again. The Federal troops are passing over the railroad from Annapolis to Washington, without interruption, and there seems to be no desire or intention to interfere. The conservative sentiment is now predominating again, and the Union men seem more hopeful to-day.

THE FLAG OF THE AMERICAN UNION.—A few days since, Judge William Lawrence, of Logan county, Ohio, caused the following order to be entered upon the journal of his Court.—

"It is hereby ordered that the sheriff of Logan county be, and is hereby directed, at every term of this Court, to erect upon the dome of the Court House in Bellefontaine, a suitable standard with the flag of the American Union thereon, and the same shall there remain during the sessions of this Court, as an evidence of devotion to the 'Constitution, the Union, and *the enforcement* of the laws.'"

County Treasurer.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Martin Milburn, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, 23d ult., at the house of the bride's mother, in Bedford, by Rev. T. Hayden, Mr. John Burns to Miss Sarah E. Saupp.

The happy couple have our best wishes for their future happiness—may they live long to enjoy the joys of wedded life, and none of its sorrows.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of William Fickes, by Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. John W. Fickes to Miss Catharine Reesy, both of Union Township.

DIED.

On Monday, the 8th ult., Miss Margaret R. Filler, in the 20th year of her age.

The death of this young lady is deeply felt, and widely mourned. Attractive in personal appearance, winning in manner, pleasant in her intercourse with all, and adorned with many traits of natural loveliness. She was admired and loved by all who knew her. To her natural endowments of mind and heart, which secured the esteem and affection of her acquaintances, were added, we trust, the richer adornments of religion. Interested in the covenant of Christ, with views of the plan of salvation remarkably clear, and exercises of mind though not strikingly marked, yet such as indicate the special operations of divine grace, "we mourn not as those who have no hope." Deeply convinced of sinfulness, and persuaded that there was nothing between her and perishing but the blood of the Lamb, she sought an interest in the atoning sacrifice, pleading the Saviours promise; "ask and it shall be given unto you." She was not a communing member of the church. Although she had in contemplation a public profession of religion several months before her decease, impaired health and other causes prevented. She occasionally expressed a strong desire to live, and was hopeful with regard to the issue of her sickness, until near the last. She once remarked to the writer that she had been praying much that God would prepare her for an early death, or, if it was his will to prolong her life, that she might henceforth live to his glory. She spoke but little to others with regard to her prospects, but her thoughts were evidently much occupied with eternal realities. In the still hour of night, when she supposed others slept, she was heard to repeat those words of the Saviour which form a part of that tender farewell address to his disciples; "In my Fathers house are many mansions, if it were not so, I would have told you." After an interruption, by a paroxysm of coughing, she resumed the discourse which seemed to furnish a subject of devout and pleasant contemplation. On another occasion, the evening of her death, when a christian friend was reading one of the Psalms, she anticipated the reader and quoted in a clear, calm voice a passage refering to the work of redemption, and the harmonizing of the divine attributes in the blood-sheding of Christ; "mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other." Her last thoughts were given to the Saviour and his work. She said she was prepared to die, and soon after without a struggle or a groan, fell asleep, we trust, in Jesus.

This case of hopeful conversion, as we regard it, should not encourage presumption, or postponement of preparation for death until "the eleventh hour," when many seek to enter into life and are not able. We refer to it as an exemplification of God's grace, and the Saviour's willingness to receive those who come to him in the way of God's appointment.

The mother of the deceased, for many years a widow, has now committed to the grave six daughters and one son. God's dealings are often inscrutable. "Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and ye will take Benjamin away, all these things are against me." Such was the Patriarch's lament. But the hand of vigilant love was in all his afflictions, and the night of weeping was succeeded by a morning of joy. To the bewildered and mourning parent infinite Love says: "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."—Through grace, confiding faith may respond: "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good."

"Judge not the Lord by feeble sense
But trust him for his grace;
Behind a frowning providence,
He hides a smiling face."

At the Forks of the road, in Napier Tp., after a short illness, Elizabeth Stucky, in the 13th year of her age.

The subject of this notice, whose amiable disposition and affectionate manner won not only the love of her father, mother, brother and sisters, but the esteem of all who knew her, took the diptheria, and after eight days, the three last of which were spent in the most intense suffering, her spirit winged its way to heaven.

The day before her death she desired to be baptised, and she was accordingly received into membership of the "Evangelical Lutheren Church," by the Rev. Yingling.

She seemed to have no fears of death, but said she was going home, her latest breath was spent in exhorting her father not to weep for her as she would soon be happy.

Lift up your hearts afflicted ones,
In faith O kiss the rod,
Zion is now dear Lizzy's, home
Zion the home of God.
You have the blest assurance now,
She to heaven has gone to rest,
Through a long eternity,
Upon her Saviour's breast,
Cease weeping were her dying words,
Know this and strive to live,
Ever; as she in readiness,
Your lives to God to give. P*****

On the 1st ult., at St. Clairsville, John Berkheimer, aged 33 years, 6 months and 19 days.

On the 19th ult., in Union Township, Daniel McDonnold, aged 81 years, 5 months, and 19 days.

On the 20th ult., in St. Clair Township, Sarah Ann Allison, aged 19 years, 1 month and 19 days.

On the 13th ult., Mr. Samuel Whetstone, aged 69 years, 11 months and 6 days.

On the 28th ult., Mrs. Sarah Diehl, aged 80 years, 3 months and 23 days.

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Napier Township, on Tuesday the 18th day of June, next, the following tract of land, being the Real Estate of Aaron Good, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Otto, James O. Robinett and others, and containing forty acres and allowance, about twenty-five or thirty acres of said land are cleared and under fence—about ten acres of which are meadow. The other improvements are a two story log dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, with a good thriving young orchard; a pump is near the door, and there is plenty of excellent water on the place.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, of the day above mentioned.

TERMS:—One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale; balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by waiver Judgements. WM. ZIMMERMAN,

May 3, 1861.-* Adm'r.

A CARD.
To my Patrons and all Others Interested.

THE map of Bedford County, is now nearly ready for distribution, but in view of the war troubles, &c., I deem it proper to hold it over a while—hoping matters will shortly take a more favorable turn. Since, however, the map is thus far completed, circumstances will compel me to deliver it ere very long.

EDWARD L. WALKER.

May 3, 1861.

TO THE LADIES.
NEW MILENERY STORE.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just received from the city an elegant assortment of goods, comprising bonnets, shakers, flats, ribbonds, flowers, rouches, bonnets, frames, ladies dress caps, &c., &c. Also a good variety of materials for making bonnets, such as black crape, black mode and a superior black material for Misses bonnets, white crape, silks of all colors and varieties, which will be made to order. They have been carefully selected by a milinery from the east of long experience and good taste, whose services has been engaged for the coming season. Having brought low for cash we are determined to sell low for cash or its equivalent.

Terms strictly cash.

Her place of business is on east Pitt street nearly opposite Robert Fyan's Store.

May 3, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Michael Fluck, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in the town of Hopewell, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL S. FLUCK,

May 3, 1861. Adm'r.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the house of Gideon D. Trout, on Saturday the 18th day of May, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the erection of a Bridge over Dunning's Creek, at Griffiths fording, in St. Clair Township. Plan and specifications may be seen at the House of Gideon Trout.

By order of the commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS,

May 3, 1861. Clerk.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the farm situate in Juniata Township, on which James Burns, (of Thomas,) now resides.

This farm contains 118 acres, about 80 acres cleared and under fence. The land is good wheat land, and in high state of cultivation—about 14 acres of excellent meadow. Also a first rate orchard, of all kinds of fruit.

The improvements are a good two story Rough Cast House, large Bank Barn, and other outbuildings. For further particulars, call on the subscriber, living in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pa. DAVID EVANS.

May 3, 1861.

ATTENTION

BLACK PLUMED RIFLEMEN!

YOU are ordered to parade in Schellsburg, on Saturday the 11th of May, inst., for inspection, in winter uniform, with plume, and ten rounds of cartridge. A full turn-out is earnestly desired.

By order of the Captain.

W. J. SMITH, O. S.

May 3, 1861.

John Major,

JUTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

NEW GROCERY,
Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syraps, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.—Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

April 26, 1861.

BRIGADE ORDERS, NO. 2.

THE uniformed companies, composing the 1st Brigade, 16th Division, P. U. M., will parade for the purpose of inspection and review, at the following times and places:

Hopewell Rifles, will meet at the Town of Hopewell, on Monday the 6th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Pattonsville Rifles, will meet at the town of Pattonsville, on Thursday, the 7th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Bloody Run Blues, will meet at the Borough of Bloody Run, on Wednesday, the 8th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Clearville Blues, will meet at the town of Clearville, on Thursday, the 9th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Bedford Rifles, will meet at the Borough of Bedford, on Friday, the 10th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Black Plumed Rifles, will meet at the Borough of Schellsburg, on Saturday, the 11th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Cumberland Valley Blues, will meet at the town of Centerville, on Monday, the 13th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Captains of Companies, will please take notice of these orders, and notify their companies accordingly. They are also required to make return of their companies for the year 1861, at the time of the above named parades.

A. J. SANSOM,

Brigade Inspector, 1st Brigade, 16th Division.

Brigade Inspector's Office, Bedford, April 16.

Duff's College.

ESTABLISHED IN PITTSBURG IN 1840.

The Only Commercial Collage in the Union Conducted by a Practical Merchant.

OVER 6,000 STUDENTS have attended it from 30 different States. Four **Silver Medals** have been awarded Duff's System of Booking; and the new Circular just issued contains letters from Students in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnatti etc., proving it to be the best known. NINE FIRST PREMIUMS were recently awarded the Penmansnip of Mr. WM. H. DUFF, who with his associate Professor, Mr. C. C. Cochran, are undoubtedly the best penmen in America.

Harper's Edition of Duff's Book Keeping postpaid: 1 70

Duff & Duncan's Gems of Penmanship, 5 00

Duff & Duncan's New School Copy Books 6 numbers, 54

For samples of Messrs. Duff & Cochran's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, with, the new Circular of 64 pages, inclose 25 cents in stamps to P. DUFF & SON.

April 19, 1861.

John Palmer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.-tf

John E. McGirr,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall, Esq., Bedford Pa.

April 19, 1861.-z

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors' of the estate of John L. Ingram, dec'd, late of Blair Township, Blair County, will sell a number of lots lying on the Plank Road and near the Jackson Hotel, occupied by John Allen. These lots are in a desirable locality and valuable. Persons wishing to buy or examine them, will be accommodated by calling on the executors. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when the terms will be made known. H. M. INGRAM,

G. A. WEAVER,

April 12, 1861. Executors'

A LIST OF RETAILERS

OF Foreign and Domestic Goods, Wares, &c., in Bedford County for the year 1861.

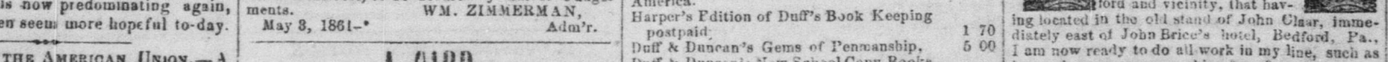
	Class.	Tax.
Bedford Borough.		
Oster & Carn,	13	10 00
A. B. Cramer, & Co.	13	10 00
Nicholas Lyons,	14	7 00
Jacob Reed,	13	10 00
Miss Margaret Fetterly,	14	7 00
S. & W. Shuck,	14	7 00
Robert Fyan,	14	7 00
J. M. Shoemaker & Co.,	14	7 00
Mrs. Sarah E. Sigafoos,	14	7 00
Isaac Lipple,	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp,	14	7 00
John Arnold,	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley,	14	7 00
George Blymire,	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry, Drugs,	14	7 00
Dr. H. C. Reamer, do	14	7 00
A. L. Defibaugh, Confectionary	8	5 00
Jacob Bollinger, do	8	5 00
John Hafer, Ten Pin Alley,		7 50
do do Billiard Table,		7 50
Reed, Rupp & Schell, Bankers,		10 00
John J. Luther, Eating House,		10 00
John G. Minnich, do do		10 00
James Farquhar,	14	7 00
Bedford Township.		
Bedford Spring Co., Billiard Table,		7 50
do do Ten Pen Alley,		7 50
John S. Ritchey, Distillery,		10 00
Broadtop Township.		
John F. Lowry,	14	7 00
Langdon & Smith,	14	7 00
John Foster, Eating House,		10 00
do do Ten Pin Alley,		7 50
Colerain Township.		
A. C. James,	14	7 00
James & Barnhart,	14	7 00
N. C. Evans, Confectionary,	8	5 00
Cumberland Valley Township.		
Thomas Grouden,	14	7 00
John May,	14	7 00
Daniel Anderson,	14	7 00
Jacob Anderson,	14	7 00
East Providence Township.		
D. A. T. Black,	14	7 00
John Nycum,	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh,	14	7 00
Harrison Township.		
Valentine B. Wertz,	14	7 00
Jacob C. Devore,	14	7 00
Juniata Township.		
George Gardel,	14	7 00
L. N. Fyan,	14	7 00
William Keyser,	14	7 00
Hillegass & Mowery,	14	7 00
Frederick Hillegass,	14	7 00
Hillegass & Hanley, Distillery,	—	10 00
L. N. Fyan, do		10 00
Liberty Township.		
Jacob Fockler,	14	7 00
Lewis Putt,	14	7 00
Monroe Township.		
James R. O'Neal,	14	7 00
Daniel Fletcher,	14	7 00
Isaac Grove,	14	7 00
Napier Township.		
John Waid,	14	7 00
George W. Blackburn,	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
Isaiah Conley,	14	7 00
A. B. Bunn,	14	7 00
John Smith,	14	7 00
John S. Schell,	14	7 00
E. Statler & Son,	14	7 00
Jacob Miller,	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker,	14	7 00
John E. Colvin,	14	7 00
Snake Spring Township.		
Nicholas Koons,	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.		
G. D. Trout,	14	7 00
Simon Hurchman,	14	7 00
F. D. Beegle,	14	7 00
Miss Ann C. Smith,	14	7 00
Nathan Wright,	14	7 00
G. B. Amick,	14	7 00
George Hinesling,	14	7 00
Josiah Blackburn	14	7 00
B. F. Horn,	14	7 00
Southampton Township.		
Henry C. Lashley,	14	7 00
John Cavender,	14	7 00
West Providence Township.		
James M. Barndollar,	14	7 00
J. B. Williams,	14	7 00
William States,	14	7 00
Simon Shafer,	14	7 00
P. G. Morgert, Ten Pin Alley,		7 50
Daniel Broad, Eating house,		10 00
Charles Blake, do do		10 00
John C. Black, Confectionary,	8	5 00
Eli Ramsey, Drugs,	14	7 00
John Gilbert,	14	7 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.		
H. M. Neal,	14	7 00
Andrew Baker,	14	7 00
George R. Barndollar,	14	7 00
A. L. Beckhoefer	14	7 00
Jacob Breneman,	14	7 00
Joseph Dunhurrow Confectionary,	8	5 00
Samuel Longenecker, do	8	5 00
South Woodberry Township.		
David F. Buck,	14	7 00
Daniel M. Bare,	14	7 00
Samuel Oster,	14	7 00
Jacob Kauffman,	14	7 00
Robert Ralston,	14	00
Union Township.		
Wm. Lambreth,	14	7 00
Londenderry Township.		
T. J. Porter,	14	7 00
George R. Bailey,	14	7 00
D. V. Evans,	14	7 00

There will be an Appeal held at the Commissioners Office, in Bedford Borough, on the 4th day of May 1861. LEVI AGNEW,

April 12, 1861. Mercantile Appraiser.

PEACE DECLARED!

Swords beaten into plow shears and spears into pruning hooks.



I would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that having located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am now ready to do all work in my line, such as horse shoeing, wagon making &c., &c., in the best style and at prices to suit the times. I earnestly solicit a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in my line. Call down and hear the "music of the Anvil," and give me a trial.

April 19, 1861. WM. COOK.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash. All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.-z

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM!

WHAT'S nicer than berries that measure 3 to 4 inches in circumference, Also 40 or 50 varieties of perpetual blooming Roses, Climbing Vines, Grape Roots, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Cherry, Currant, Fruit Trees, &c., still in season to plant all of the above. T. M. LYNCH.

April 19, 1861.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disease from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

$10 REWARD!

THE undersigned very respectfully, informs the public that he lost his pocket book on Wednesday, the 27th of March, ult., containing $20 in bank notes payable to wit: one $10 and two $5, notes on Pittsburg bank, also two promisary notes, one against Adam Ritchey, for $22, and one against Levi Rinard, for $78,75, both notes are due and payable.

A reward of $10 will be given for the recovery of said pocket book and contents, and the public is hereby warned against purchasing or receiving said notes. GEORGE RITCHEY.

East Providence Tp., April 12, 1861.-c-*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of David F. Brown, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL WORKING,

April 12, 1861. Adm'r.

TO STOCK OWNERS.

FOR the benefit of my patrons in Union, St. Clair, Bedford, Snakespring and South Woodberry Townships, I will inform them that I will not practice Vetermarian Surgery in the coming season. I thank my patrons for their liberal patronage. I would also inform my patrons, and others, that the accomplished Surgeon; CONRON DELLING will practice in the above named Townships.

Mr. Delling, after five years experience, has won for him a reputation unequaled, in this part of the country, and the Public will find him an expert hand in the whole verterenarian science.

D. D. ESHLEMAN.

Woodberry, April 19.-*

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Joseph Weyandt, late of Union Township, dec'd, will make application to the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, April 29th 1861, for a discharge from his said office.

April 5, 1861. ELIAS DELL.

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.
TERMS:
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

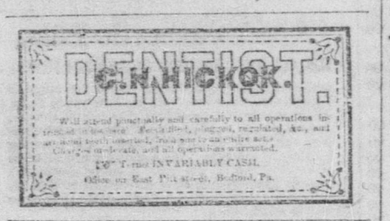
PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 28, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel office and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,
WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.



DR. E. F. HARRY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.
HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRESS GOODS
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the will of John Bowser, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, have been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber—all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL HOLDERBAUM,
Residing in Bedford Township.
March 1, 1861.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Miller & Blackburn, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, are respectfully requested to call and settle without delay, as the books must be closed, as soon as possible. The books will be left in the hands of J. W. Miller.
J. W. MILLER,
G. W. BLACKBURN.
Schellsburg, April 5, 1861.

NOTICE
The Rail Road Cannot be made if Payment is Neglected.
ALL those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up, the accounts are numerous and none large, they can be paid at once and injure nobody, by attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion, so don't forget to call.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
March 22, 1861.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.
Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.
For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.
For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.
For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.
For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.
For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.
For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.
For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.
It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.
Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.
From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.
BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.
MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results,
SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.
W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.
I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.—
WM. AGNEW.
We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.
LEVI SMITH
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.—zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED
Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the *"square"* so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no further, come and examine for yourselves.
Nov. 9, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Partnership, heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry and Machine Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
N. B. The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom, at the old stand, where all kinds of Machinery will be made and repaired.
Hopewell, Pa., Apr 12, 1861.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.
The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOM-EOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.
The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.
No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.
In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.
Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.
In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.
Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book.....$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book.....2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book.....1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians...$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.
FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Fumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.
Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.
AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

NEW GOODS.
THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.
Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted.
A. B. CRAMER, & CO
Oct. 26, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Northern Light.
THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

Iron City College
$85.00
Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of
$2000,00 per Annum,
immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.
☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.
For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.
REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.
THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The spring term will commence, April 8, 1861. Students admitted at any time.
Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.
That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.
$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.
Students prepared for the highest classes in College.
For circulars, or particulars, address.
W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL CSHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.
THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.
The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.
The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.
The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Holidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—
1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.
2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental branches.
3d. The preparation of Students for College.
The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.
Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.
Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.
Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.
Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel. $118,00 a year.
For circular, with full particulars, address
E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Nov. 2, 1860.

ROGERS & GEST,
NO. 133 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Field, Garden and Flower seeds, and Agricultural Implements, also Bone dust, Guana, Superphosphate of lime &c.
Prince Edward Island Black and Gipsey Oats—new articles of verry superior character for seed—for sale by ROGERS & GEST,
No. 133 Market St.,
March 22, 1861. Philadelphia.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
A. C. James, vs. Wm. O'Neal. } In common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 17, Feb. T. 1861.
The undersigned, appointed to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate, of above Deft. find facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, 28th of March 1861, at the office of Cessna & Shannon, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend. J. PALMER.
March 1, 1861. Auditor.

Last Notice.
THE books of the late firms of Reed & Minnich, and J. Reed & Co., are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. Debtors thereon, desirous of saving costs, must call and settle on or before the 1st day of April, as after that date he will make use of the law in collecting, without respect to to persons. JOHN P. REED,
March 8, 1861. Attorney at Law.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Colerain Township, on the estate of John Gorsuch, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SHOEMAKER,
March 22, 1861—* Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
WHEREAS letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Murry, late of Woodberry Township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will make the same known without delay to J. B. LONGENECKER,
Adm'r, near Woodberry.
March 22, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Benjamin Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. NATHAN ROBISON,
March 29, 1861. Adm'r.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.
This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.
ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.
GROCERIES!
This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices. Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.
Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St., south side, Philadelphia.
March 22, 1861.—3m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned appointed Auditor, to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of Philip Gosler's interest in the Bedford Mineral Springs property, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford on Friday, 19th day of April, 1861 at 1 o'clock, when all interested can attend.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 22, 1861. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administraton on the Estate of Eliza Colvin, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE M. COLVIN,
Morch 8, 1861. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration on the Estate Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN W. SAMS,
March 8, 1861. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscriber residing in Greenfield Township, Blair County, by the Register of Bedford County, on the will of John Snowberger, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
ELIAS DELL.
March 8, 1861. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Hinton, dec'd, of Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
SHADRECH HINTON, Adm'r.
March 5, 1861.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at
OSTER & CARN'S
July 27, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH,
July 20, 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Has received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.
THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.—zz

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.—zz

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS
AT
CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.
THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.
Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.
OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 5, 1860.

Wheat Flour.
CHOICE fresh ground family and Superfine flour constantly on hand and or sale by the barrel or pound, by OSTER & CARN.
Feb. 22, 1861

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS
WISHING to reduce our stock low as possible by spring, we will offer every description of
WINTER GOODS
at cost—for cash—Ready made Clothing at half Price—call and see for yourselves!
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 18, 1861.

Mackerel and Herring.
CHOICE late caught fat fish, just received, at cheap sale. OSTER & CARN.
Feb. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts before the first of April next, or they will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.
SARAH E. POTTS.
Feb. 15, 1861.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living in Napier Township, on the estate of James Williams, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN WILLIAMS,
B. F. WILLIAMS,
JAS. ALLISON.
April 5, 1861.—f

CAUTION.
TAKE notice that I